

**Table 1. Number, incidence rate <sup>1</sup>, median days away from work <sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors <sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>4</sup> to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders <sup>5</sup> in private industry for Alabama, 2012**

Part of body affected <sup>6</sup>	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
All Selected Parts	3,110	24.9	7	6.0
2 NECK- INCLUDING THROAT	20	0.1	11	41.9
20 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	0.1	11	41.9
3 TRUNK	1,750	14.1	5	6.6
30 Trunk- unspecified	20	0.1	5	42.0
31 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	50	0.4	1	24.9
310 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	50	0.4	1	24.9
32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	1,530	12.2	4	6.8
320 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	490	4.0	4	9.4
321 Thoracic region	30	0.2	6	34.7
322 Lumbar region	970	7.8	6	7.6
328 Multiple back regions	20	0.2	2	36.9
33 Abdomen	110	0.9	12	17.4
330 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	90	0.7	27	19.6
331 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	20	0.2	6	38.0
34 Pelvic region	40	0.3	9	27.9
344 Groin	30	0.2	14	33.3
4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	890	7.1	16	7.8
41 Shoulder(s)- including clavicle(s)- scapula(e)	490	3.9	25	9.5
42 Arm(s)	110	0.9	6	17.9
420 Arm(s)- unspecified	70	0.5	14	22.6
422 Elbow(s)	20	0.2	5	37.9
43 Wrist(s)	110	0.9	8	17.7
44 Hand(s)	70	0.6	26	21.8
440 Hand(s)- unspecified	50	0.4	28	24.6
48 Multiple upper extremities locations	110	0.9	4	17.5
480 Multiple upper extremities locations- unspecified	60	0.5	8	24.2
484 Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	30	0.3	4	31.8
5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	360	2.9	13	10.6
51 Leg(s)	260	2.1	30	12.1
510 Leg(s)- unspecified	30	0.2	8	33.0
512 Knee(s)	220	1.8	54	13.0

See footnotes at end of table

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Part of body affected <sup>6</sup>	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
52 Ankle(s)	60	0.5	4	22.8
53 Foot (feet)	40	0.3	42	29.8
530 Foot (feet)- unspecified	40	0.3	42	29.8
8 MULTIPLE BODY PARTS	80	0.7	9	20.1
80 Multiple body parts- unspecified	20	0.1	11	42.6
87 Upper and lower limb(s)	30	0.3	6	31.9
89 Other multiple body parts	20	0.2	33	41.1
899 Multiple body parts- n.e.c.	20	0.2	33	41.1

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$  where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses,  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Median days is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of time workers were affected by an injury or illness. Half of the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days are represented in actual values. Median days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) are not directly comparable to median days away from work (DAFW).

<sup>3</sup> Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

<sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>5</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

<sup>6</sup> Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 13, 2013